UNDER THE NEW TARIFF. EFFECT OF THE WILSON ACT ON

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES. Cheap Engitsh Pabrics Supplanting the

Home Product-Increasing Imports and Decreasing Exports - Outgo of Gold, The notable increase in customs receipts at this port since the beginning of the fiscal year 1895 on July 1, while it has supplied the Government with increased revenue, is regarded with anything but satisfaction by the manufacturing interests. The manufacturer sees in the increased importations the transfer of a large portion of his business to foreign firms. This movement has already had the effect of curtailing home production. Within the past two weeks R. G. Dun & Co. have reported that woollen works are closing down for want of orders, and similar reports are to be found in the various trade papers. This curtailment or cessation of production comes, too, at the beginning of the fall rush, while the warehouses are jammed with the foreign product.

The increase of receipts under the Wilson tariff did not become apparent until July. Several months always clapse before the effect of a new tariff law can make itself felt. This was true of the McKinley act in 1890, and it was true of the first six months' operation of the Wilson tariff this year. In January alone were the receipts unusually large. This was due to the simultaneous withdrawal of large quantities of woollens which had been imported preceding months and placed in bond in anticipation of the reduced duty, which took effect on Jan. 1. In the other months there was little difference from the receipts for the last months of the McKinley tariff, in the depressed periods of 1893-94. In July the normal effect of the new tariff began to show itself. The receipts jumped from \$7,510,816.88 in June to \$10,635,-238.22 in July. In August they were \$10,209,-617.83. For the first twelve days of September they were \$4,312,342.04, indicating a total for the month equal to those of July and August, if not greater. The following table affords a comparison between these figures and those for the two preceding years:



June 5.134.42 37 7.30,516 38

"Estimated.
The detailed figures prepared by the clerks at the Custom House show that the increase has been a very general one. Comparing July with June, where there was an increase of \$3,000,000. It is found that nearly all the principal schedules shared in the advance except sugar, in which there was some falling off, and steel and iron, in which there was a decided decrease. The increase in July, which amounted to this falling off and to \$3,000,000 in addition, appears chiefly in the schedules of glassware, woollens, cottons, sliks, chemicals, leather manufactures, and other manufactured goods in general. It is in these branches especially that the effects of new foreign competition are being felt. The American dry goods market is the one where it is felt most keenly. In the July increase, the importations of sliks were about doubled, cotton-knit goods and laces doubled, knit woollen fabrics more than tripled, and other woollens doubled. The detailed statements for August have not yet been made up, but it may be said in a general way that the increases of July have been maintained in nearly all these classes, while in dry goods there has been a continued and further increase. The following table shows the imports of dry goods at this port for the week ending kept. It, a compared with the two pears:

We Ending We Ending We Ending Sept. 1. Sept. 1. Sept. 1. Sept. 1. Last Tear.

they fell competition to be impossible. The present situation was largely discounted in advance, but the damage is even greater than was anticipated. Mills that had started up hopefully with the advent of autumn have been closed down, and others will probably follow in short order. The outlook for some branches of the woollen industry in this country is most gloomy. The foreign competition is feit most keenly in the cheaper grades of men's wear and dress goods. Shoddy, for instance, the English manufacturers are able to make much cheaper thaulthe Americans. Cheap woollens are being imported in enormons quantities. The country is overrun, the manufacturers say, with agents for the importing houses. A commercial traveller for an American house reported that in Boston one day last week he had counted no less than fifty-four drummers for foreign goods at work upon the merchants of that city. Some of the American manufacturers are determined to drive out this foreign competition if possible by cutting their prices below the cost of production. Already the prices in some lines have about reached bedrock. A manufacturer showed the reporter a piece of all-wool men's wear now seeiing at 60 cents a yard. A suit of clothes contains from three to three and a half yards, so that the material for an all-wool suit may be bought at wholesale for less than \$2. Of course, mixed cotton-and-wood goods are cheaper still, but they are not cheap enough to avoid the effect of the new competition. It is only in the offset of the new competition. It is only in the offset of the new competition. It is only in the offset of the new competition, but with returning prosperity just beginning to be felt, it is the cheap grades that are in demand, and there is comperatively little sale for the others.

Another feature of the situation, of which the manufacturers complain, is the laxify with which, they say, the law is enforced. Not only are they deprived of adequate protection, but even the degree of protection provided in the law is not furnished in fact. While the tariff stands at 50 per cent.

law is not turnished in fact. While the tariff stands at 50 per cent, not over 50 per cent, they say, is actually collected. Imported goods are systematically undervalued. This evil is much stream one, and nearly all the manufacturers advocate a return to the system of specific duties, or combined and valorem and specific duties, which prevalled mourer the McKinley law.

A member of a big woolen firm said to the reporter: The Wilson tariff is causing very streat damage to the woolen industry in America. Everybody is refusing to buy American goods. This is especially true of dress goods and men's wear. I know of at least two woollen milisthat shut down last week. We have just been feeling an improvement in the times, owned to the proper feeling an improvement in the times, owned to the hard times will return. The Government heads revenue, and it would seem only good sente to sente to sente the ment of the woole of the proper having work through mills closing down, the hard times will return. The Government heads revenue, and it would seem only good sense to sente. ment needs revenue, and it would seem only good sense to supply it and at the same time to open the American factories by giving us adequate protection. The advantage to the consumer in buying cheap English goods is a doubtful one. They are now bringing in large quantities of low-grade shoddy, such as American manufacturers have hever made and practically know nothing about."

The manager of a large woollen factory said:
"The American means wear industry is in a danger of manager of the said o

the American mean wear industry said in a American mean wear industry is in a mericus condition owing to the changes made the Wilson and I have very serious fears the fother of one of my mills, although we re not had to close down yet, as a number of mean have. In the dress goods industry the meaning a bast of the importers are in ver, heaver may then, feeling so confident more. The great diagger is that the lever the way with them, and they will imself for steak to such an extent that they have to sell at a sacrifice in the larg. This will alford a species of cut-threat ingellion that will be still more directors. port for stock to such an extent that they will have to sell at a sacrifice in the spring. This will afford a species of cut-threat competition that will be still more deastrons for the American manufacturer. The scheme of universalization is worken constantly by the importers, from demonstrate this by a personal experience. Although I am not requirely in the importing leaders, i determined has summer to make some importations in order to test imports calinations. I went to frames and tried to may goods at the prices to be found in importary involves, but to does not require the factor of the tariff is as much to hisme for our troubles as the remotions in the tariff inself."

Another industry which may be taken as an example of the way in which the Wilson tariff affects American manufacturing where duties have been lowered as the prediction of glassware. Said the agent for a well-known factory:

"In these grades of cut glass and on plain hears good affects of cut glass and on plain

some capitalist to go to England or to Bolicimia and with American bianks and cheap foreign labor, to turn out work as fine as the American producers, which he could sell in this market cheaper than the Americans. It would take some time for such a plan to be carried out, but the Wison act opens the door for it. It should be remembered that the loss entailed through foreign competition fairs ultimately, not on the manufacturer, but on the wage earner. Already the average wages of cuttern have fallen from about \$14."

The full measure of the evil results of the Wilson tariff cannot be realized from a study of imports alone. The theory of a low tariff is that it creates freer trade conditions, and so throws open the markets of the wield to American producers. An increase of exports is expected to offset an increase of imports. Under the operations of the Wilson tariff, however, there has been not an increase, but an alarming decrease in exports. The following figures, taken from a table recently issued by the chief of the Bureau of Statistics at Washington, shows the decrease in the two chief classes of exports for August of this year and last year and for the first eight months of the two years:

Breakstuffs:

August Eight mouths

Total: August. 174,819,516 Right months 174,318,518 208,088,050
This shows a decrease of \$34,000,000 in experts of two classes for the period from Jan. 1 to Sept. 1, concurrent with an increase of imports in dry goods alone of \$45,000,000. Imports and experts are both diverging from an equilibrium under the influence of the Wilson act. The balance of traite is more and more disturbed as the new law attains complete operation. These conditions can have but one result, the payment of traide balances by the exportation of gold. That this inevitable commercial law is in operation the shipments of the last few months and especially the movement in the last few days amply testify.

SEA ANEMONES AT THE AQUARIUM. Some that Are Fed, and Some that Find Sustenance as They Would in Nature.

Sea anemones are reproduced in various ways. Sometimes the mature anemone throws out from its mouth a little pellet, which may be the size of a pin's head, or a thirty-second of an inch in diameter. It may throw out within a few days a number of such pellets. This little mass may float about for a time, a few hours or a day, or longer, and then attach itself to a stone or a stick, and in a few days more develop into a tiny sea anemone, having a trunk or body with a disk or base by which it attaches itself, and tentacles at the top wherewith to provide itself with food. Sometimes this development is reached in a day.

Sea anemones are reproduced also by budding. A little anemone forms on the side or cylinder of a big anemone, is thrown off in time, and later attaches itself somewhere and

The anemones are reproduced by fission, or division. The grown anemone, changing its location by moving along on the surface to which it is attached, may leave behind scraps or bits The increase in July, which amounted to this failing off and to \$8,000,000 in addition, adopted a supplemental to the store of the supplemental properties of itself adhering to the stone or spile; possibly a single fragment, perhaps a little shred torn

would weigh about four pounds, and some other smaller fishes, besides three or four horseshoe crabs. In one form or another there have come into the pool through the supply pipe from the bay the germs of sea anemones, which have fastened on its side wall and grown there; altogether there are now hundreds of sea anemones there. Some of them are three inches in length, and look, with their waving tentacles, something like little palm trees growing norizontally in the water.

water,
The wall tanks mentioned above are circulating tanks. In them the water is kept
sweet and pure by a current. In them there
is some measure of sustenance for the anemcoast but not enough; it must be supple-

mented with other food. The smaller tanks are self-sustaining. They are kept wholesome by the introduction of just the right amount of plant life. In these tanks, also, there is some sustenance, but not enough; the anemones here must be fed, too.

The anemones in the big pool are not fed, Of course the fish in the pool are fed, but with the greater body of water the conditions for the anemones more nearly approximate those of nature, and it is not necessary to feed them. The pool is circulating and its water supply is renewed daily. Moreover, the water is kept constantly in motion by the sharks and other fish. The currents thus produced bring to the sea anemones in the pool sufficient food to keep them in flourishing condition.

STEGMAN SOLD HIS BOSS'S OATS. A Gong Tries to Release Him and Others from the Police.

Acting Capt. Steinkamp, with Detectives Quinlan and Murphy, went to Thirty-ninth street and Eleventh avenue yesterday afternoon to watch for a man whom they supposed was stealing oats from the meat firm of Schwarzschild & Sulzberger. Hundreds of dollars worth of feed has been stolen from them while in transport from the Hudson River Railroad to their place of business.

John H. Stegman, a truck driver for the firm, was hauling oats from a car at the foot of West Thirty-ninth street. When he arrived with a load of oats opposite 426 West Thirty-ninth street at 0 o'clock last night he stopped and received money from John Hoffman, a peddler, who has a stable in the rear of that number. Stegman then delivered several bags of oats to Aibert Hill, another peddler, of 434 West Thirty-ninth street, which he was to take to Hoffman's stable. The latter paid 75 cents a bag for the oats. Just as the bargain had been completed and Hill had shouldered the third bag of oats the laptain and his men arrested Stegman, Hoffman, and Hill.

A mob of twenty people set upon the policement threw stones, and made desperate efforts to rescue the prisoners. The policemen drew their clubs and a conflict ensued, which for a few minutes looked very serious for the policemen. The latter, however, got the best of it and landed their their prisoners safely in the East Fifty-first street station. load of oats opposite 426 West Thirty-ninth

Does the Water Come from Springs or from

a Lenky Main in William Street? For more than a year the business men on Cedar street, near William street, have been annoyed by water which has flooded the base-ments of the buildings in that locality. Whether the water comes from a leak in one of the mains or from springs is not known. Several efforts to remedy the difficulty have been made

without success. Among the business men who have been troubled are Lamman & Kemp and Parke, Davis & Co. The Down Town Association has also suffered from the overflow of water. Last week Lamman & Kemp notified the Department of Public Works of the condition of affairs, and a gauge of working a has been seeking the came this week. They tore up the payonent in three places in Cedar street and struck running water yesterday. Whether it comes from a spring, or a leak in a main, they don't king. compete with us, because we use Americals, which are the first property of the first property of the first property of the first in the world, and set do not. Of course, there is no reason the first grades amount not ditimately he first grades amount not ditimately he set allocat as well as here. The set allocat as well as here. The root of the trouble. Some people think there is a leak in the William street watermain. DURRANT HARD PRESSED.

MORE DAMAGING FACTS IN THE EVIDENCE AGAINST HIM. Phough Organist King Seemed a Reluctant

Witness His Evidence Bore Heavily Against the Prisoner Durrant's Agitu-tion in the Church on the Fatal Day. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 18.-The last link in the main chain of evidence against Theodore Durrant was supplied in Judge Murphy's court yesterday when George King finished bis direct testimeny. King was the organist of the Emanuel Church at the time of the murder of Blanche Lamont in the belfry, and for a long time prior thereto was very chummy with the ortsoner. He saw him in the church, pale and dishevelled on the afternoon of April 3 last, when Miss Lamont disappeared, and it is held by the prosecution that the murder was committed between 4 and 5 o'clock on that afternoon, the time Mrs. Leak swears she saw Durrant enter the church with the girl, and 5 o'clock was the time when King first saw him hatless, coatless, and excited enter the Sunday school room alone. Rumors have been thick for several days that the defence had reached King since his appearance at the preliminary examination, and it was feared by the prosecution that he would seek to cheapen his own evidence.

This report vastly augmented the crowds clamoring for admission to the court room, which was jammed to suffocation almost when King was called to the stand. He stuck to the story told on the preliminary hearing pretty well, but there were lapses of memory very annoying to the District Attorney, which annoy-ance culminated at last in a series of questions to the witness as to what conversations he had lad with the prisoner, his parents, and his at-

had with the prisoner, his parents, and his attorneys.

King's memory proved very treacherous at these points, but he finally recollected that he had talked with the prisoner and his attorneys concerning a conversation held with Durrant one evening a week after the girl's disappearance in which Durrant is alleged to have said that he was sorry for Blanche Lamont and would do everthing he could to find her. That was all he could remember.

The direct examination occupied nearly all the morning session and when King left the stand at the noon recess he stopped to shake hands with the prisoner, saying: "Well, old man, were you worried when I was testifying?" King's cross-examination was not concluded at adjournment, the counsel for the defence making an effort to offset the visits the witness had paid to Durrant by a recital of conversations King had had with the police, in which he was warned to have nothing to do with the defence. His examination will be continued on Friday.

Missincible Turner, who testified at the Cor-

Friday.

Miss Lucille Turner, who testified at the Coroner's inquest as to efforts made by Durrant to induce her to visit the church at an unusual hour, was on the stand for about five minutes to testify that she was not the young lady who accompanied Durrant on April 3. The court adjourned until Friday morning.

accompanied Durrant on April 3. The court adjourned until Friday morning.

By the United Press.

The murderer of Blanche Lamont, after having killed her, locked the door to the belfry, broke the lock and took the knobs off the door and threw them under the belfry door. It was then necessary for him to cross a space above the ceiling to a rear garret of the church, from which there was a passage down to the basement. It was down this rear passage that Durrant came when he burst on King's view. He stopped in a space between partly opened folding doors when he saw King sitting at a piano in a corner, and when King asked him what was the matter he did not at once reply. When he did reply it was to explain that he had been fixing a sun burner above the ceiling and that he had been overcome by escaping gas.

Durrant's appearance was so startling that King ran to a drug store, a block and a half distant, at his suggestion, to get him some bromositzer, and hastened back with it. King was in doubt as to whether Durrant, on his return, was standing in the vestibule at the church entrance, or I ring on a platform in the Sunday school room in the rear.

rance, or lying on a platform in the Sunday

trance, or lying on a platform in the Sunday school room in the rear.

As he remembered it, Durrant was lying on the platform. On first entering the church, King had detected the odor of escaping gas, the only thing in his testimony favorable to Durrant, and this led him to enter the closet used for a library, where the tooly of Minnie Williams was atterward found.

At that time he did not see Durrant's cost and hat in the room adjoining the closet, but after his return with the brome-seltzer he entered the room with Durrant, and the latter's cost and hat were then lying on a box. The door to this room was usually kept lecked, out when King arrived at the church he found the door open. Only Durrant and King had keys to it.

TREASURES FOUND AFIELD.

lunday Adventures of Searchers for Spectmeas of Natural History.

Throughout the summer every pleasant Sunday has sent hundreds of persons interested in natural history to the regions just north of Harlem, where they collect specimens. Even such a comparatively cool day as last Sunday did not diminish their ardor, and the local trains were full of them. Some of them proclaimed themselves entomologists by the nets which they carried, others bore the tin boxes of the botanizer, and still others discussed learnedly the mineralogical opportunities afforded by fresh, eager, and respectably arrayed. They reand mussed up to the verge of disreputability. but more eager if possible than when they started, and their conversation was about as far from the "yea, yea and nay, nay" order as any-

started, and their conversation was about as far from the "yea, yea and nay, nay" order as anything that can be imagined. A SUN reporter came down on the train with a collection of them last Sunday. They greeted one another in all cases with the inquiry: "What luck?"

"Oh, great, "said one of them, flourishing a net enhusiastically. "I got a Miloseta Phaeton and a splendid gray-black Catocala. It's late in the season, too, for the Phaeton, and they're rare enough any way."

"Look at my prize," cried another. "Isn't that a beautiful piece of mica formation? Found it by the lucklest accident. Fellow that was with me fell over a ledge and I went after him and found this. He's up at the doctor's now getting afsprained ankle fixed."

"I've had hard inck," put in a third, who was plastered with mud from head to foot, "I heard about a rare-orchid in a swamp up here, and I foundered around in it for half an hour without finding anything but some poison dogwood that I fell into and will probably hear from later. After I got out I ran across two other chaps as muddy as I am, and they'd been through and got five specimes; probably all there were. They gave me one, but it isn't like finding one yourself. I know of another place that I'm going to try next Sunday."

So the talk went on, and before the train had reached the terminus an enthusiastic entomologist added a little excitement by liberating a huge spider from a can in his endeavors to show it to a friend. For a few moments there was a wild chase, and then the spider was scooped up in a net and restored to captivity.

UNION LEAGUE DISOBEYS WARING. And in Consequence the Club's Cellar Is Rapidly Filling with Garbage.

Primarily through an order issued by Street Cleaning Commissioner Waring, but more directly through the neglect of some employee the Union League Club has been unable for several days to get rid of its ashes and garbage and at present there are several cart loads of garbage in the club cellar. The cause of the garbage in the club cellar. The cause of the blockade is the order of Col. Waring that ashes and garbaga be kept separate in the district from Seventeenth street to Fifty-ninth street and from Sixth avenue to Lexington avenue. Through a mistake of one of the club's servants the order has not been obeyed and in consequence the permit for the club's cartman to bring sahes and garbage to the dump has been revoked.

A Blackmatter Gets Ten Years,

LONDON, Sept. 18. Geoffrey A. Perkins, callvicted of blackmail on Sept. 13, was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment at hard labor to-day. Perkins falsely accused a coffee-house keeper named Window of having ruined a young woman and obtained money from him. Window asserted that his business had been ruined by Perains's accusations.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 18. The directors of the National Line Steamship Company announce to-day that their proposal to wind up the affairs of the company and carry out the agree-

After Dinner

To prevent that feeling of fullness and

distress, aid digestion and assimilation



WHITE

HANDS

CHOLERA.

Forty-three Deaths in Algiers in One Day-Precautions in San Francisco,

ALGIERS, Sept. 18 .- There were forty-three deaths from cholera in this city yesterday. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 18 .- At a meeting of the Board of Health yesterday to consider the cholera situation, Dr. Godfrey of the Marine Hospital said no efforts would be spared to pre-vent the introduction of the disease. Dr. Ruggles, President of the State Board, said the entire coast was being closely inspected and quarantine strictly enforced. A joint committee from the United States Marine service and the State, Oakland, and local Boards of Health was appointed to formulate rules for joint action.

The Siberian officials have declared Japanes en ports infected, and from official sources it

Japan from the plague since its start in the Pescadores.

In China the disease has gained a firm foothold. Advices by the steamer Rio de Janeiro report that in Tokie the heat is terrific, and the disease germs have been nursed by the climate into virulent life. On the Rio little could be learned concerning Yokohama, but the plague is raging there also.

The quarantine officers there reported seven cases on Aug. 10, two cases on the 19th, and four on the 20th. Others were reported, but just how many is not yet known.

In Osaka 150 new cases were reported in one day. All public places in the district have been ordered closed, and the foreign and native population isfighting the disease vigorously.

A carpenter on the steamer Ashdown, in Yokohama, was sattacked. In Odewawa, a small town near Yokohama, from five to ten cases per day were reported. Four sailors of the ltailan cruiser Umbria have recovered out of the dozen or more stricken with the plague.

In China, at Chifu, the disease is spreading rapidly. Miss Turner and the child of Pr. and Mrs. McFarlane of the Chu Chuat London Mission have died. At Nanking much illness prevalls among the foreigners, many of whom have been forced to leave the country.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS MIX-UP. More Comments in England on the Now

LONDON, Sept. 18 .- The Pall Mall Gazette, in an article treating of the recent meeting of the yachts Valkyrie III, and the Defender off Sandy

"We haven't seen or heard any apology whatever for the absurd accounts printed in the London papers on last Sunday week regarding the first match for the cup; yet it was proved to the hilt that a news agency of good repute [meaning the Reuter Agency, which receives its despatches from the Chicago Associated Press] employed reporters who did not so much as know the competing yachts apart and could not time them around the mark boat. It was amusing also to see in yesterday's papers adjacent columns stating that Mr. Iselin had declared that he would never race with Lord

processing the process of the second to the committee. Still, Mr. Iselin a house the second to the process of the process of the second to the second that the offered to result both races under any conditions agreeable to Lord Dunraven. It is a pity that Mr. Iselin's handsome offer could not be met, but the committee is bound by its rules, and Lord Dunraven himself is bound to the committee. Still, Mr. Iselin's action none the less deserves the respect of all lovers of sport."

THE ITALIAN FETES

A Bronze Crown Placed on the Tomb of

ROME, Sept. 18. The rifle societies and the and bands of music, marched in procession this morning and deposited a bronze crown upon the tomb of King Victor Emanuel in the Pantheon. An immense crowd were gathered around the Pantheon, adding to the imposing aspect of the ceremony. The foreign veterans, including the delegation from New York, arrived here to-day.

The King and Queen of Italy attended the inauguration of the national rifle contest to-day. There was an enormous crowd, and a most enthusiastic greeting was given to their Majestics. Prime Minister Crispi made a speech, in which be said that every Italian ought to be trglized in the use of arms, in order to prevent others from misemploying arms against Italy and King Humbert. The Prince of Naples, Crown Prince of Italy, opened the rifle contest by firing the first shot. The sontest excited keen interest, and much enthusiasm was displayed by the spectators. around the Pantheon, adding to the imposing

KILLED HIS THREE SECRETARIES. The Prime Minister of Madagasear Mistrusted Them.

REBLIN, Sept. 18 .- The Tageblatt has a despatch from a correspondent in Madagascar saying, under reserve, that Prime Minister executed. The unfortunate secretaries were accused by the Prime Minister of being friendly to the French.

LAVA POURING FROM FESUFIUS. The Streams Threaten to Overflow the Roads to Naples.

NAPLES, Sept. 18.-Mount Vesuvius is becoming more actively eruptive, and the volume of lava thrown out threatens to overflow the roads leading to this city.

ANOTHER CHINESE LOAN.

It Is Guaranteed by Russia and France

Will Flud the Money. BEHLIN, Sept. 18. The correspondent of the Colorne Guzette in St. Petersburg informs his paper that a second Chinese loan guaranteed by Russia and France will be concluded in November. France undertaking to find the money. German financiers refuse to take any part of the loau. Russian agents have gone to Pekin to negotiate for the establishment of a Russian-Chinese bank in that city.

Robbed by Morocean Pirates.

GIBBALTAR, Sept. 18.—The British vessel Virgin de Los Angeles, which arrived here to-day, reports that while she was becalmed off Alhucemas, a small island off the coast of Morocco, a party of Moroccans occupying eight boats coarded her and carried off part of her cargo. They also took \$600 in specie which they found in the Captain's quarters.

BEHLIN, Sept. 18. The German Government has asked Austria for the extradition upon a charge of forgery of Baron von Hammerstein, formerly chief editor of the Kreuz Zeitung, who, it was supposed, was in England, but who on the 16th last, wrote from Sistrans, in the Tyrol, to the New Fred Prope of Vienna a letter defending himself against the charges of misappropriation of funds and forgery brought against him.

Notes of Foreign Huppenings. Gen. Gasceigne will sail to-day from England on the Alian line steamer Parisian for Canada, where he is to take command of the troops.

Mrs. Clymer, mother-in-law of United States Ambaesador Bayard, and Mr. Hancroft Davis and Mrs. Davis satied from Liverpool on the steamer Tentonic yesterday for New York. of food, cure headache and billiousness,
Take Hood's Pills

Take Hood's Pills

J. S. JOHNSON IS ACCUSED.

CORONER'S JURY CHARGES HIM WITH ANNIE ROGERS'S MURDER.

His Wife and Son Also Charged with Being Accessories to the Crime Damaging Evidence Against the Negro Evangetist, SOMERVILLE, Sept. 18 .- Late this afternoon the Coroner's jury, in the inquest on the body of Annie Rogers, the colored woman who vas found strangled in the woods near the Rarlton River early last Sunday morning, returned a verdict against Jacob S. Johnson, the negro evangelist, charging him with murdering the girl, and also charging Katherine E. Johnson, the accused's wife, and their eighteen-year old son, Oliver, with being accessories to the

Calvin Corle, the Neshanic farmer, testified that the murdered woman came to his house last Saturday night in company with Johnson. and that he paid her \$45.70. He swore post tively that she carried a small black satchel and that she took it away with her.

Johnson was then placed on the stand. His ounsel objected to his being made to testify. Coroner Brody insisted on Johnson's answering the questions put to him by the prosecutors. Prosecutor Dungan asked fully fifty questions, to which Johnson made no reply whatever. The State then called Mrs. Johnson, wife of th

accused. Johnson's counsel again objected, and refused to permit her to testify, on the ground that the statute expressly states that a wife should not be forced to testify against her husband. Coroner Brady held that the woman should be questioned, and the same farce was en acted with her as with her husband. She did not so much as open her mouth.

Isaac Lewis, a son-in-law of Johnson, and Oliver Johnson, the accused's 18-year-old son, were then examined. Their testimony was

were then examined. Their testimony was simply that they believed, but were not sure, that Johnson arrived home Saturday night at about 10:30 o'clock.

Joseph Gorman, the switchman at Bridge street, swore that a colored man and woman crossed the tracks and went down the road toward the scene of the murder on Saturday night last between 12:30 and 1 o'clock.

Gorman qualified his previous identification of the couple by saying that he had seen the murdered woman's body and he could not positively say that she was the same woman he saw crossing the tracks on Saturday night with the man he supposed was Johnson.

As his evidence was thought to be the strongest part of the State's case, this qualified testimony created some excitement.

S. J. Treat, at whose hotel Johnson admits having had a drick with the murdered girl, swore that to the best of his knowledge the woman carried a small salerbel on her arm. This ended the taking of testimony.

Corones Brody on Monday afternoon found in one of the rooms of the negro Johnson's cabin a small black satchel. This satchel was shown to Calvin Corle and he positively identified it as the one that Annie Rogers had with her when she visited him to get her money on Saturday afternoon. Beside the finding and identification of the black satchel, the officials declare they can prove that Johnson had quite a sum of money early Monday morning.

Mrs. Johnson says she lost money last week con her stand at the fair, and as they are not known to work the officers want to know where they got this money.

they get this money.

The Grand Jury will meet next Tuesday, and it is likely that this case will be the first one taken up. Steele and Mechan, Johnson's counsel, are still condent that they can acquit their client and explain all the ugly things alleged against him.

The nurdered woman will be buried from the home of Richard Field, a respectable colored man living in the Lottery Field, to-morrow af-

HORSE SHOW AT BRYN MAWR. Philadelphians Turn Ont in Force to See the Equines Compete.

BRYS MAWR, Pa., Sept. 18.—The second day of Bryn Mawr's horse show brought out a much larger attendance of fully 4,000 people. The horsey set of Philadelphians and a goodly sprinkling of New Yorkers were present. Many handsome tally-hos and brakes were lined about the oval where the horses were being shown. Noticeable among the coaches were those of Mr. G. D. Widener, Mr. George Childs Drexel, Mr. Neilson Brown, and Mr. Harrison M. Caner. Mr. H. L. Beard of Brooklyn, whose Twinkle

won the high jumping contest, was there on a brake with a party, who made the trip from Brooklyn Monday with relays. A light rain fell early in the morning and put the ground in almost perfect condition. The entries of the aimost perfect condition. The entries of the day numbered eighty-nine horses, and were divided into nine classes. The Radner Hunt Club were present in a body in full regalla, sind they will attend the hunt ball given in their honor at the Bryn Mawr Hotel by Manager Fred Story to-night. The awards for the day were:

Class 1, for Ponies 14 Hands and Under, Shown Re-fors Appropriate Trats—Wen by F. J. Kumball's Dr. g. Puck, Miss M. Jeffries's b. m. Jewei second, Richard Recksher's Mount Pleasant third. Class 14, Saddie, 15.1 Hands and Under—Won by William H. Godfrey's b. g., David R. Sharp's ch. m. Miss Carter second, Chestaut Hill Stock Farm's b. g. Pennuts third. Class 3, Single Horses Over 15.1 Hands Higb, Shown

third.

Class 11, Middle weight Hunters Shown Over Regulation Jumps, Jumping to Count 75 per cent. Conformation and Hanners 25 per cent. Won by Chestnut Hills Stock Farm's ch. g. Pennbrook, Chestnut Hills Stock Farm's ch. g. Lacape second, L. C. Lewis br. m. Blossom third.

Stock Farm's ch. g. Francisch, Chewis's br. m. Blossom third.

Class's, Pairs of Horses Over 15.1 Hands, Shown Before Four wheel Trajas. The entries in this class were so large the judges were compelled to divide them in two classes, cots and coach horses. First crize for cots won by Genrie Marchalen's h. ms. Faith and folget. A Nethalis rit, as from and derry second, J. Priss Prize Cachers's won by Thomas L. Jeffres's ch. gs. Prinse and Duke. William Sophenson's b. gs. Piris Prize Cachers's won by Thomas L. Jeffres's ch. gs. Prinse and Duke. William Sophenson's b. gs. Duke and Charley third.

Class 16. Ladler's Saiddle Horses, 14.2 Hands and Over—Wen by Chestnut Hill Stock Farm's b. m. Farquier. L. Alternu's ch. m. My Lady second, J. B. Elison's ch. g. Slygo third.

Class 19. Tandem Team, Shown Before Appropriate Traps—Won by Edward Crorier's unknown g. g. and unknown h. m. George Mehadden's b. m. Faith and b. m. Hope second, Mrs. S. P. Hahn's h. m. Maud and b. m. Mable third.

Class 19, High Jumpers, Jumpleg Only to Count Starting at Four Feet—Won by Mr. H. L. Beard's b. g. Twinkle, with 5 feet 9 Inches. Ed Croster's ch. m. Glenola second, L. C. Lewis's br. m. Blossom hird.

Lord Dunraven Goes Fishing.

NEWPORT, R. L. Sept. 18.-Lord Dunraven spent most of the day fishing from the deck of Ogden Goelet's steam yacht White Ladye. which left the harbor about noon and anchored which left the harter about noon and anchored in the Mackerel Runs, near the lightship. Mr. Goelet's other guests were Mrs. Goelet, the Hon. and Mrs. Michael II. Herbert. Lady Eileen and Lady Rachel Wyndham-Quin, Col. Paget of London, and Miss Grace Wilson, Dunraven made an apt fisherman, and brought home a very large catch.

Boxing and Wrestling at Clarendon Hall, A new Japanese wrestler named Louis Skatto made his debut in this city last night. Skatto met Leo Padrelli, the Italian middle-weight wrestler, at Clar-Fadrelli, the Italian middle-weight wrestler, at clar-endon Hall. Skatte get first hold of Padr-hi and brought him to the fleor. However, the Italian was nimble and managed to get away. By a dexterous move lee then grabied the Japanese by the fleck and with a half nelson won the first fall. In five minutes, The second fall went to Skatto, who by sheer strength broke Padrelli's bridge and bore him to the ground. The last fall was won by Padrelli by a double lock and shuilder swing. He threw Skatte clean over his lown back. and shoulder swing. He threw skatto clean over his own back.
Preceding the wrestling Paul Kelly and Nick Grant boxed three rounds. Kelly punched Grant all around the ring and won. The last bout of the night was be-tween "Young" Jerry and Mich Mayo. With a lucky swing Jerry knocked his man out in the third round.

West 14th Mt. O"RELIABLE"

FROM OUR LARGE SELECTION OF SAMPLES, ALL STYLES. WE SECURED THIS LOT UNUSUALLY CHEAP BY HAVING THE FORESIGRT TO SEE BOTH WOOL AND WAGES WOULD ADVANCE. NOW THEY ARE UP, AND OTHER DEALERS ARE PAYING THE ADVANCE. OUR PRICES ARE NOT ADVANCING OVER LAST YEAR'S. BETTER EMBRACE THIS OPPORTUNITY. GOODS DELIVERED WHEN WANT ED. NO READY MONEY NECESSARY TO CHOOSE OF OUR PATTERNS. A LARGE SELECTION OF PURNITURE ALSO.

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OPEN SATURDAY EVENING. COWPERTHWAIT & CO. 104, 100 AND 108 WEST 14TH ST., BROOKLYN STORES:

Johannis "King of Natural Table Waters."

Is Conceded to be the finest Table Water ever imported. Bottled at the Johannis Spring-Zollhaus, Germany. N. Y., Managing Agent in United States and Canada for John

\$1,500 TO \$4,000 A YEAR.

Cattlemen Who Make Money in a Region

Sr. ANTHONY, Idaho, Sept. 18, When the tenderfoot from the East comes to Idaho and gets a talking with the cattlemen here, he is absolutely certain, sooner or later, to hear about the range in the Little Salmon River Valley, because the smallest percentage of loss in the herds and the greatest percentage of profit on small capital known to the business may be found there. At least that is what the cattlemen say. The valley of the Little Salmon is rather a canon than a valley. The level land bordering the stream is nowhere more than four or five miles wide. The mountains that wall it In are for the most part rounded treeless buttes, the sides of which stand at angles varying from

20° to 40° with the level land of the valley.

The climate of the valley is simply remark able when one considers it in connection with a profitable cattle business. Winter weather begins in the middle of October, and it hangs on right up to the middle of May. It is a fact, they say, that the range cannot be used by the cattle during seven months of the year. The cattle have to be fed during all of that time. Never theless, men of small capital, and some with one but a team, have gone into the valley and have taken for homesteads all the land that can be reached by irrigating ditches. On these homesteads they have erected low cabins for themselves, with log sheds for their cattle that are said to resemble, in their size, some snow sheds of the Union Pacific Railroad.

As soon as the snow is gone in the spring-and it goes suddenly when the time comes-the stock men with one accord devote themselves to making hay. Alfalfa has been a favorite crop in Idaho on account of the great quantity obtained to the acre, but in the last year or so people are turning more to timothy and redtop. These give two tons to the acre against four or more of alfalfa; but it is found that cattle car

people are turning more to timothy and redtop. These give two tons to the acre against four or more of alfaifa; but it is found that cattle can stand the long journey to Chicago much better when timothy fed than when fattened on the sweeter affaifa. But whatever the feed, just as much as possible is put up during the five worth of warm weather. The New England Yankee does not more carefully tranke his meadows or cut the aftermath closer than the cattlemen of the Little Salmon do.

While the hay crop is in hand all the cattle are on the range, and the range is made up entirely of the rounded buttes that surround the valley. Everywhere on the steep sides of these buttes the old elk and antelope traits have been widened and deepened by the cattle, and the spaces between these narrow terraces are the feeding grounds. The bunch grass grows there in abundance, and all summer long no attention whatever is given to the cattle. But when the first signs of winter appear the men of the region turn out immediately, and the only round-up of the year is held.

In the necessity for prompt action at the round-up season is found one of the remarkable features of the business. Neglect, for even a day, in getting cattle off the bills may mean a serious loss. They must be gathered into the valley before the first snow falls, because, as the cattlemen aver, of the steepness of the hall sides. The chief factor in the losses of the part is this very steepness of the range. Cattle get on very well in ordinary summer weather, but an inch of snow is said to make the feeding grounds so slippery that the cattle cannot hold on, and down they go, rolling and bumping their lives out.

If the tenderfoot, when he has heard this much about the valley asks how any profit can be found when expensive hay fed, and expensive losses from rolling down hill have to be met, in addition to the ordinary losses that antite are subject to, the cattle much of which and when expensive hose from rolling down in the base of the year and patients. They are as we

delivered in the fall. This difference is price is worth more than the cost of the hay.

"In short, these ranchers on the Little Salmen, without hiring anybody to help them, turn out from 50 to 100 head of steers well fit for shipment to Chicago, and they net from \$40 to \$35 cash per head on their shipments. They can't raise grain, and their garden stuff is consined to such things as lettuce and turnins. They have to import about all their food at considerable expense, because of the length of the haul across the desert, but they have cash incomes of from \$1,500 to \$4,000 a year. You'll have to draw your drag net through the best parts of the nation if you find farmers living any more comfortably or getting richer faster than the ranchers who have monopolized the Little Salmon Valley."

FREEDMAN IN BOSTON. The New York Haseball Magnate Still

BOSTON, Sept. 18. Andrew Freedman, President of the New York Baseball Club, arrived in this city this evening and was seen later at the Adams House. Mr. Freedman spent the afternoon at Springfield, where he witnessed a game between the Providence and Springfield clubs and had a talk with Manager Tom Burns. When asked if he intended making any trade for

Boston players he said : "Well, you have a few men here that I would like. For instance, I will trade Rusie for Nichols, and there are other trades that I don't care to speak of just now."

"How about securing Mr. Selee to manage your team ?" "I would like to get Selee. I will be in Hoston

several days and will have a good chance to see all the parties concerned." Mr. Freedman has several men to pick from, but admits that first-class managers are very "I want a man who will insist on the players keeping is good condition and put fines on liberally when they break the rules. I fined Dad Clarke Stöo last Saturday for his behavior in the l'hiladelphia game the day before. I think the game is being injured by the players' abuse of unpires and reckless behavior before spectators at the game.

Mr. Freedman and he had never mentioned the exchange of loyle for Tucker. "Loyle," said he, "will not be with the New York Club next season, but I have not made up my mind what trade to make for him. Tucker is a fine player and a favorite, but I have not considered him in any trade."

"Nosh has, hodoubt, some good hall in him yet, but I have a man simply for his beach work, after the style of Hanlon.

Mr. Freedman was not impressed with the work of the Enstein League med. I archer Mechalley of Providence and Centre Fielder Jones of Springfield he thought good enough for a trial in the big toague, and the changes are that he will purchase the release of McCauley. Bayes, the York here to morrow and play first base. Deceny, a new find, will also try his hand against the fiestons. "I want a man who will insist on the players

Manuattan Elevated to Extend Its Lines The Manhattan Elevated Railway Company has determined to extend its lines in the Twentyfourth ward north from 177th street and Third avenue. Thirty one consents of property own-ers along the route of the proposed extension were find in the hiegister's Office yeaterlay.

A Bentist Indeed; Critic-litt I say - those water colors are frightfully ADIRONDACK CONTRASTS.

LUXURY AND SIMPLICITY TO BE FOUND SIDE BY SIDE.

Immeuse, Well Appointed Hotels in the Wilderness The Woods Invaded by Fash-lon-Astontshing Luggage of Campers, Adirendack life is a thing of curious contrasts by reason of the attempt to superimpose a highly developed civilization upon the unpruned wilderness, fmmense hotels, with all the paraphernalia of laundries, telegraph offices, barber shops, kitchen apartments, livery stables, and whatever else goes to furnish comforts and luxuries to guests are found almost upon the edge of the forest, and the ways of approach a little distance from these cases of civilization become mere sandy wastes. The trail and carry plunge through rough woodland half a mile perhaps from the spot where girls in smart gowns of ostentatious simplicity sit fileting with young men in stainless outing garments. The hardy highland farmer's oat patch overlooks the winding roads traversed by coach loads of exotic-like fashionable folk in all the

glory of surban summer attire. The presence of all these in that comparatively barren region furnishing scarcely more than the bare necessaries of life to a sparse population has brought about an era of amazingly high prices for everything in the shape of luxuries. Fruit is one of the scarcest things in the Adirondacks, and the price of peaches, plums, pears, or any other fruit not native to the region are enormous. When peaches sell at 75 cents a basket in New York, they cost 75 cents a dozen in the highlands. Nearly all meats save fowl are brought from Chicago, and the prices are sometimes nearly double those of New York. A sort of simplicity of living is forced upon all campers save the richest. The man who is not a millionaire hesitates to carry into the wilderness all the impediments of camp life. The folly of brass beadsteads, mahogany sideboards, and rosewood planes is so strongly borne in on one enjoying the simple open-air life of the region that persons of taste, no matter how wealthy, hesitate to import these things. Then, too, as many camps are left for nine months in the year without caretakers, the danger of robbery is considerable. Besides, a single winter perhaps would ruin a costly piano left in camp. So it happens that persons enslaved of the furniture and Persian apparatus all winter in town enjoy a brief season of freedom from these things in the mountains. It is a matter of astonishment, however, to note the quantity of material carted back and forth by the campers. Not only are there trunks full of clothes, but also bales, boxes, and baskets full of every sort of thing. A few old garments are left behind in camp for the winter, but many campers bring up a full camp outfit of clothing in June or July and

the winter, but many campers bring up a full camp outfit of clothing in June or July and carry it back to town in September or October, instead of keeping a stock of inexpensive things at camp the year round.

Careful housekeepers with whom the Martha instinct that troubles about many things is not to be subdued even when they are taking their camp vacation, make the opening and closing of camp much what old-fashioned house cleaning used to be. The easiest way to open camp is to give orders from home and have the guide, with such local aid as he needs, air the house, put up tents, start hearth fires, and get out the bedding and table linen. But no housewife of the old-fashioned sort, frading herself upon the ground, is willing to go home from camp and leave the disposal of her dear encumbrances to the guide and his helpers. Down come the tents several days before the camp is to be broken, and then the family gradually retreats to smaller and barer quarters. One room after another is dismantled, rugs are slaken, aired, and hung over the roof beams. Rough board shutters are screwed across the windows, and the final meal is taken by such light as straggles in the broad doorway and the shale unshuttered window. It takes philosophy quite beyond that of most women to travel homeward two or three hundred miles, leaving the care of their possessions to the hands of strangers.

There is much to be said, however, on the side of careful housewives. All natives believe that all visitors to the Adirondacks are rich and able to get on without such unconsidered triffes as may be snapped up by a deft hand when not under the owner's eye. Doubtless those housewives who sieel their hearts to leaving an open wives who sieel their hearts to leaving an open wives who sieel their hearts to leaving an open

to get on without such unconsidered triffes as may be snapped up by a deft hand when not under the owner's eye. Doubtless those housewives who sicel their hearts to leaving an open camp behind them on their departure from the mountains discount such losses in advance. Here again the lesson of simblicity comes in. A woman must be recklessly rich who is content to surround herself with luxuries and then take the risk of their being stolen or damaged while she goes on her way in careless rejoicing. The home-coming campers, who are now crowding into town or seeking recreation at Newport, Bar Harbor, or other resorts, travel as with an army. The coaches and railway stages are crowded with father, mother, children, servants, dogs, and multitudinous baggage. Lucklly for the peace of mankind this sort of Journeying is almost an impossibility throughout the Adirondack region itself, for it is a land of deep and steep reads, of narrow trails, and light craft.

To move 100 miles through the wilderness bearing the impediments with which campera journey back and forth between camp and home would be a task only less difficult than the transportation of like burdens through that fact, it cannot be done by the ordinary methods of travel, for guides can hardly be lifed to transport Saratega trunks across the rough and narrow carries, and such a trunk can hardly be lifed to transport saratega trunks across the rough and narrow carries, and such a trunk can hardly be transportation of like burdens through Madagascar or the mountains of Venezuela. In fact, it cannot be done by the ordinary methods of travel, for guides can hardly be lired to transport Saratoga trunks across the rough and narrow carries, and such a trunk can hardly be transported with safety in the light Adisondack boats. Campers do make long journeys through the wilderness, but such journeys are made in light marching order. If trunks are to follow, they must come by some roundabout railway journey or be carried by a pledding team through many miles of sandy road. The difficulties, however, of freight transportation in the Adirendacks do not ordinarily deter the lady of fastion bent on living in the mountains the luxurious life of town. Enormous trunks are transported by some means to the remotest camps, and great, sluggish freight boats, rowed by strong-armed guides, have been invented for the short water journeys that lead to some camps. It is only in the rough hunting camps, not much frequented by women, that the impediments of town life are never to be found.

MRS. DUNCAN ROSS ARRESTED, The Wrestler Accuses Her of Being Drunk

and Assaulting Him. Mamie Ross, 24 years old, of 130 Washington street, the wife of Duncan C. Ross, the wrestler, was locked up last night at the Oak street station on Ross's complaint of assault, intoxication,

and disorderly conduct.
Shortly before 10 o'clock Ross, accompanied by his wife and Charley, a seventeen-year-old son by his first wife, were walking down Broadson by his lifet wire, were waiting down broad-way. When it front of No. 210 Policeman Mc-Quade saw Mrs. Ross raise her umbrella and strike Ross over the neck.

This angered him, and he called the police-man and insisted upon her being arrested.

Mrs. Ross has been married to Ross for about two years. He brought her here from England, where, it is said, she was a well-known bare-back rider. backrider.
The son, whose face was hally scratched, took no part in the cuarrel, but Koss said his wife had abused the boy, and caused his

wounds.

Mrs. Hoss said last night that Hoss had \$3,000 of her money, and that she wanted him to give

12020 WHO ARE THIS COUPLET

Roundeman Euros of the West Twentleth street station found an old colored woman, ac-companied by a very pretty white child, standdisconsolate at Twenty-third street and Fighth avenue last night.

The colored woman said she was Frances Daniels, 60 years old, and Virginian born. The Daniels, no years old, and Virginian born. The child could only give the name of clara. The second cast that the child's father was a Mr. Reinhart and that he was her employer.

The child worse night dress, block slower and stackings, and is apparently absult a years old, she has cark hair and eyes. A general absult was scattent to the joiner, but me to modify the worse and carried ways still he alreed for at the West Twentieth sirect station.

Actist. What do you expect? Look at the autject-

of 45 West 254 at are ad netivity, as they sell flux goods at res.one . PERNITURE, ble prices and get all the buyers.